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INSIDE
EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S
The New York Times
WEEKLY REVIEW

Five leading Hamas activists to run in PA elections

JON IMMANUEL

HAMAS is running in the Palestinian elections after all - albeit unofficially - by running a handful of members as independent Islamists.

Meanwhile, the Interior Ministry announced yesterday that it had disqualified nearly 47% of the voters the Palestinian Authority had registered in eastern Jerusalem, saying the listings were either erroneous or constituted double entries.

Four well-known Hamas activists declared on Saturday night that they were running as independents. This brings the number of known Hamas officials running in the election to five. Imad Falouji, editor of the Hamas weekly *Al-Watan*, declared his candidacy two weeks ago.

Ismail Haniya, an Islamic University trustee, was one of the 400 Islamic extremists expelled to Lebanon in late 1992. Khaled el-Hindi is a treasurer of the Islamic University. Both were members of a reconciliation committee which met with Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat to pave the way for the failed Cairo talks last month between Hamas and the PA.

Said Namrouqi was jailed in Israel for Hamas activities and Nasser Muzaini is a lecturer at the Islamic University.

While Falouji was "officially" thrown out of Hamas by its leaders abroad, the other four have not been thrown out, and in fact have the blessing of Hamas's spiritual leader, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin. Furthermore, the new candidates, by announcing their candidacy together, are essentially declaring themselves a bloc. Only the Palestinian People's Party has formed a larger bloc.

Hamas is thus doing what local left-wing opponents of Oslo did not dare do: defying the will of its leaders abroad.

The advantages to Hamas of operating through independents are clear. If they all win, they can act as a Hamas bloc. If they lose, the name of Hamas is not besmirched by their defeat, which can be blamed on their personal failures. And since they are not officially

(Continued on Page 4)



Ofakim workers demonstrate outside the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem yesterday to protest the closing of the Ouman factory and the overall unemployment situation there. (Isaac Harari)

Peres vows to help Ofakim

Jerusalem Post Staff and Itim

"We will solve the problem of Ofakim, and I commit myself to this," Prime Minister Shimon Peres yesterday told representatives of the Negev town, led by Mayor Micha Herman, who came to his office.

Peres promised to personally deal with bringing entrepreneurs to Ofakim. The government is now helping some 132 businesses, with 660 jobs - including ECI Telecom - prepare to open in Ofakim.

Peres promised that Ofakim will be included in the special focused development plan, with emphasis on issues such as education, infrastructure, employment, housing, and immigrant absorption - the only community included in the plan out of dozens of applicants.

Earlier, dozens of workers from the Ouman factory had demonstrated outside the Prime Minister's Office to protest plans to shut the plant. The demonstrators tried to march on the office, but were prevented from doing so by police. One demonstrator was arrested.

The workers expressed their dissatisfaction with the suggested solutions to their employment situation raised until now, saying that it was inconceivable for working mothers to be asked to travel long distances to work. They said they were demanding a local solution that would guarantee them work in Ofakim.

Meanwhile, Histadrut Chairman Amir Peretz announced that the Histadrut had started a campaign among large workers' committees to convince them to buy 75,000 sweaters from the Ouman plant to keep it going for the next six months.

The Mishan old-age home network agreed to buy 3,500 sweaters and Bezek, Israel Electric Corporation, Dead Sea Works, Kupat Holim Calilit, Histadrut, Israel Aircraft Industries, Bank Discount, Bank Hapoalim, and Israel Industries-TAAS workers have expressed interest in buying sweaters. Word was being passed from the Defense Ministry about a plan to have it buy another 100,000 sweaters for the army.

Labor Party claims to have 300,000 members

SARAH HONIG

THE Labor Party last night claimed a record 300,000 dues-paying members.

By contrast, the recently concluded Likud membership drive yielded 200,000 members.

Labor concluded its drive last night and according to party secretary-general Nissim Zvilli, yesterday alone netted 90,000 new members.

Zvilli promptly phoned Prime Minister Shimon Peres to inform

him of the result of the drive, and Peres declared: "This is a mobilization for peace."

Peres denied that this would give him any reason to call early elections. "We received a mandate until October 29, 1996, and we plan to carry out our commitment," he said.

However, Peres did not discount the possibility of calling early elections, saying "Of course, if

(Continued on Page 9)

Shetreet repays his ministry for electioneering booklet

EVELYN GORDON and HAIM SHAPIRO

RELIGIOUS Affairs Minister Shimon Shetreet has agreed to repay the ministry NIS 10,000, which was spent to produce a booklet of election propaganda, the Movement for Quality Government in Israel reported yesterday.

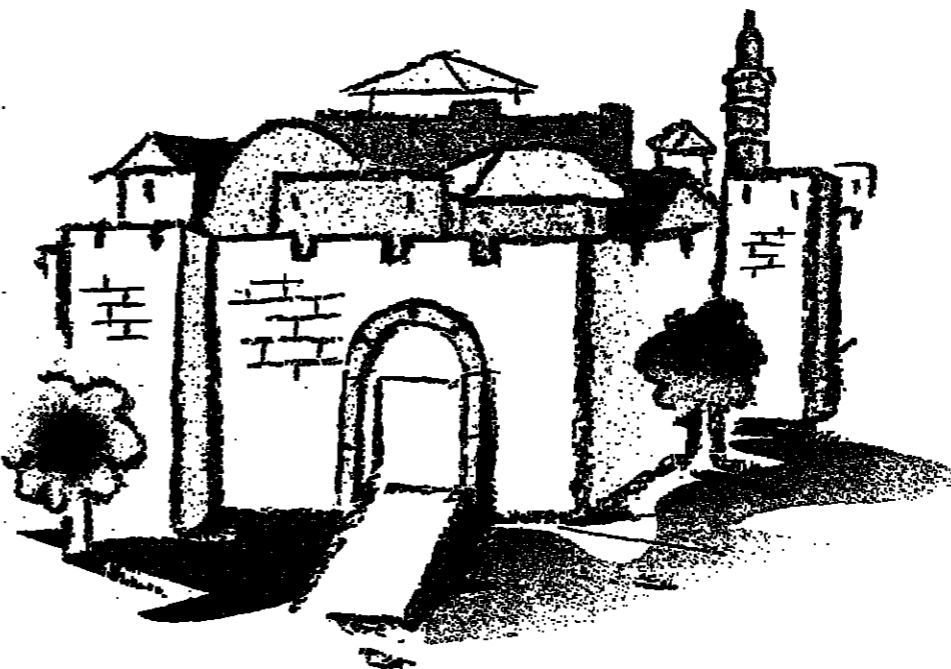
According to the movement, the booklet contained many pictures of Shetreet, quotes from him, and articles praising him. Though the booklet was produced and paid for by the ministry, it was distributed to some 3,000 Labor Party members who are expected to vote in the party's primaries.

The movement had sent a letter of complaint to Shetreet, noting that the use of ministry funds for election propaganda was not only

unethical, but probably illegal. In response, Shetreet told the movement that he would repay the money. The movement expressed satisfaction at this decision.

Ministry spokesman Ofer Amar said that the brochure had been planned in good faith to describe the work of the ministry. After the movement had complained, Amar said, Shetreet asked the ministry's legal adviser to examine the brochure.

According to Amar, the legal adviser told Shetreet that the printing of the brochure had been entirely within the law. However, Amar said, to make certain there would be no hint of wrongdoing, Shetreet decided to pay for it himself.



Tamir Cohen (Jacobson)

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Road death every 18½ hours in '95

A PERSON was injured every 14 minutes and killed every 18½ hours in traffic accidents last year.

Surprisingly, the year was marked by a drop in the number of traffic fatalities.

There were 515 traffic fatalities through December 15, compared to 542 for the all of 1994. The number of injuries was up, from 35,562 to 37,225, according to figures released by the police yesterday at a Jerusalem press conference.

Police, together with the IDF

and the non-profit citizens' group The World Belongs to the Careful, also announced a one day crackdown on traffic accidents today.

The crackdown, part of a joint campaign entitled "A Quiet Day on the Roads," is to involve some 1,100 policemen and 400 patrol cars nationwide.

Internal Security Minister Moshe Shahal said the campaign aims to demonstrate how traffic police will be operating in another five years, after receiving additional manpower, and is part of a

year-long effort to improve awareness about safe driving.

Shahal and Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz had no explanation for why the Transport Ministry's Road Safety Authority is not involved in the campaign.

In recent weeks, there have been reports of strong differences between the police and the authority on how to crack down on accidents.

"The statistics for 1995, which show despite more cars on the

roads, more drivers, and more kilometers of roads, traffic accidents were down, demonstrate that action can be taken to deal with the problem," Shahal said.

He said the major cause of accidents is poor driving, and this will be a major focus of the effort to deal with the issue.

Jewish Agency Chairman Avraham Burg, and one of the citizens' group's heads, said it would cost the government some \$30 million to implement the measures needed to contain traffic accidents.

"I call on the government to immediately announce that it will commit the necessary funding," Burg said.

Some 18,000 seats - covering nine dunams - representing the number killed in traffic accidents since 1948, have been set up at Kibbutz Ga'ash to demonstrate the toll taken.

"If people were being killed every day in terrorist attacks, the politicians wouldn't be sitting as quietly as they are today," said Yitzhak Shrem, who heads the group.

Traffic accidents involving army vehicles drop sharply

TRAFFIC accidents involving army vehicles reached their lowest level in 15 years in 1995, with an 18 percent drop in fatal accidents and a 46% decline in those involving moderate or serious injuries, the IDF announced yesterday.

OC Manpower Branch Maj.-Gen. Gideon Sheffer said in an Order of the Day issued to mark National Traffic Safety Day that the efforts made by the army to reduce accidents had borne fruit and proved that "it is possible to prevent accidents, reduce the number of dead and injured, and save lives."

He added that two main factors had contributed to the reduction in accidents: commanders' greater involvement in checking the condition of drivers and vehicles, and the increased personal responsibility of drivers, who took it upon themselves to drive safely.

Court to rule on right to die

DOCTORS were barred yesterday by the Tel Aviv District Court from connecting two terminally ill patients to artificial respirators until a final ruling on their appeal on the matter is handed down this week.

The two, a former combat pilot in his forties and a pensioner, 60, had asked the court to allow them to "die with dignity and in peace."

Their attorney, Yitzhak Hoshen, said they do not wish their lives to be artificially prolonged. They are partially paralyzed and cannot feed themselves, he said.

"These terminally ill patients should be given the choice whether they should live or die," Hoshen told Army Radio. "It should be their decision and others should not choose for them, and their families should respect their wish to die, if continuing to live is accompanied by agony and brings the quality of life to a minimum."

Hoshen added that he has formed a committee to call for legislation to give terminally ill patients the right to choose their own destiny. "In all cases I have represented, no matter what court decision was handed down, no terminally ill patient is alive today," said Hoshen.



Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Tourism Minister Uzi Baram yesterday present a bronze symbol of peace to Rev. Carolyn Headley, the country's 2.5 millionth tourist in 1995.

Cleric from Oxford feted as year's 2.5 millionth tourist

WHEN Rev. Carolyn Headley heard that Prime Minister Shimon Peres wanted to fetter her as Israel's 2.5 millionth tourist of the year, she thought that someone was playing a joke on her.

Headley, an Anglican priest who teaches at a theological college in Oxford, is presently visiting with a group of 30 of her students. Yesterday, she received a bronze symbol of Peace Tourism Year from Peres and Tourism Minister Uzi Baram at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem.

"At first I thought it was a practical joke by my students. Then, when they started making all the arrangements, I thought that they were either very clever or it was the real thing," she told reporters following the ceremony.

The group has already visited Beersheba and Arad. They were in Jerusalem over the weekend and are planning to go to Galilee. While in Jerusalem, the group visited Bethlehem under Palestinian rule.

She said that during her last visit, in July, she had felt the tension. Now, she said, there is a feeling of celebration.

Following the presentation, Baram said that the 2.5 millionth tourist in 1995 is a 15 percent increase over 1994, which had also been a record year. Last year also saw a 12% rise in internal tourism, he said, despite the massive wave of Israelis going abroad.

"That shows that more and more Israelis are taking two or more vacations," Baram said.

He pointed out that the average tourist spends \$1,300 here, of which 80% was value added.

The greatest number of tourists, 1.5 million, came from Europe, an increase of 15%. About 550,000 came from North America, a 20% jump largely due, Baram said, to intensified promotional efforts in the southern US.

Tourism from Asia surged by 50% to more than 200,000. The most impressive showing, Baram noted, was in South Korea, whose 20,000 tourists marked a 45% rise. From South America, there were 30,000 tourists from Brazil, 84% more than in 1994.

There were 27,000 visitors from Egypt, up 34%, and 85,000 from Jordan, up 300%. From Turkey, there were 12,000 visitors, which Baram characterized as insignificant compared with the number of Israelis visiting that country.

Asked to predict future trends, Baram was hesitant. The ministry, he said, had actually forecast 2.5 million visitors only by 1997. But, he said, it would be impossible to have a further significant rise in the number of tourists without a commensurate increase in the number of hotel rooms around the country.

Plane does U-turn and boy gets a heart at Sheba Hospital

TWO youngsters underwent organ transplants at Sheba Hospital yesterday: a 12-year-old boy with cystic fibrosis became the first child to undergo a lung transplant here, and a 15-year-old boy on his way to Belgium for a heart transplant who was brought back in mid-flight when a heart became available in Haifa.

The lung recipient's family decided to fly to the US for an operation in which part of a parent's lung would be transplanted into the boy. But over the weekend, a family-donated organ of their deceased relative at Rambam Hospital, and Sheba doctors went to Haifa to get them.

It was the first time that Sheba doctors transplanted two lungs into a single patient. The five-

hour operation, led by Dr. Alon Yellin, was successful.

The second boy's physicians, Dr. Hanoch Hod and Dr. Yagorov Lavie, contacted transplant centers abroad and one in Belgium agreed to put him on the waiting list, expecting many deaths from road accidents over the New Year.

With the logistics arranged by the voluntary organization Ezer Mizion, the boy left in a flying ambulance after Shabbat. But in mid-flight, the pilot was instructed to turn back - his irritable heart was found in Haifa.

The plane at 2:30 a.m. on Sunday landed in Be'er Sheva, and the boy was rushed directly to Sheba's operating theater. He was in stable condition in intensive care yesterday.

Warm weather drives down vegetable prices

THE unseasonably warm weather over the last two weeks has caused vegetables to ripen early, resulting in a market surplus, the Agriculture Ministry reported yesterday.

The ministry said the prices of most varieties of vegetables have dropped 40 percent to 60% in the last two weeks, causing growers serious losses. The onset of winter is generally characterized by high vegetable prices, but the wholesale price of tomatoes is now NIS 1 a kilo, bothhouse tomatoes, NIS 1.50; cucumbers, 70 agorot; cauliflower, NIS 1; and cabbage, 50 agorot.

Yossi Oren, head of the Vegetable Growers' Association, said that the early ripening was also negatively affecting exports to Europe.

Ya'acov Siron, managing director of the Flower Board, reported a 50% increase in production because of the weather, and problems with sales to Europe.

Should the lack of rain continue, severe damage will be caused to the winter wheat crop. Wheat growers are not equipped for irrigation and are totally dependent on rainfall.

Two-month extension to finish surrogate motherhood law

THE High Court of Justice yesterday gave the Health Ministry another two months to complete its law on surrogate motherhood before the old regulations expire.

In July, the court had ruled that existing regulations forbidding surrogacy were illegal. However, the ministry was already working on a law to permit surrogacy in certain circumstances, and the court agreed that it would be unwise to create a temporary situation in which there were no rules whatsoever on the matter. It therefore decided the old regulations should remain in force until January 1, to give the state time to pass the new law.

However, the ministry bill did not reach the Knesset until mid-December, and the Labor and Social Affairs Committee refused to rush such a complex and important bill through in two weeks. The ministry therefore

asked the court to keep the old regulations in force for another 60 days.

The Labor Committee, for its part, promised to give the surrogacy bill precedence over the other 60 bills pending before it.

The childless couples who filed the original petition to the court objected to the extension, saying the ministry has been working on the bill for four years, and did not have to submit it to the Knesset so close to the January 1 deadline. Furthermore, they said, each passing day reduces their own chances of having children by surrogacy.

However, Justices Aharon Barak, Mishael Cheshin and Dalia Dorner said the argument in favor of not having a temporary vacuum in the law was still valid, and 60 days was not a long time. They therefore gave the ministry an extension until March 6.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN REGARD TO PUBLICATION OF A PROSPECTUS OF LAHAK-ANKOR - FOREIGN RESIDENTS MUTUAL FUND

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 31 of the Joint Investments Trusts Law 5754-1994, of the publication of a Prospectus in regard to an offer to the public of an unlimited number of units of NIS 1 per value per unit, but not less than 10 units in a single purchase, or a multiple of 10 units, at fluctuating purchase prices per unit, as described in Chapter 2 of the Prospectus.

Commencing from January 1, 1996 at 8:30 a.m. and until December 31, 1996 at 2:00 p.m., each of the units is offered against payment of the "unit price," to be fixed, plus an increment of 2.0%.

The fund is an open fund as this term is defined in the law.

Units in the fund are offered only to "foreign residents" who hold a non-resident deposit (not including exemption holders who are Israeli residents, as these terms are defined in the Currency Control Law 5738-1978, together with the regulations thereto and the permits thereunder, as same are in force from time to time hereinafter, "the Control Law") (see Paragraph 1.1 of the Prospectus).

"Exemption holders" who are Israeli residents, as this term is defined in the General Currency Permit, will not be entitled to purchase units in the Fund. Payment in consideration for the purchase of the units will be effected solely in new shekels converted from foreign currency deposited in a non-resident account of a foreign resident, or a non-resident account (shekels) of a foreign resident.

The unit and redemption prices will be denominated in new shekels, based on the value of the assets of the Fund in new shekels.

INVESTMENT POLICY

According to the present policy, the Fund will invest its assets as follows:

- In Israeli securities traded on a securities exchange in Israel.
- Up to 10% of the net value of the assets of the Fund will be invested in Israeli securities and foreign securities traded on stock exchanges of securities markets abroad.
- Transit balances created within the scope of the Fund's operations will be held in a non-resident deposit in the name of the Fund in foreign currency and in shekels, subject to the provisions of the Currency Control Law, and the regulations and permits promulgated pursuant thereto.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the holding of such assets in percentages which differ from those mentioned above, for a period which does not exceed two consecutive trading days on each occasion, will not constitute a deviation from the percentage specified above.

The Fund Manager will buy, sell and create options, subject to the law, for and on behalf of the Fund and may hold same in the Fund.

The value of options held in the Fund, apart from options on the Maof Index, shall not exceed 10% of the net value of the assets of the Fund, and the value thereof together with the value of warrants held in the Fund shall not exceed 20% of the net value of the assets of the Fund. Details in regard to the provisions of the law, the nature and essence of the options and the risks attendant thereon, are presented in Paragraphs 5.4 and 5.5 of the Prospectus.

In regard to any change in the investment policy, the Fund Manager will lodge an immediate report and will give notice to that effect by publication in at least two daily newspapers having a wide circulation, which are published in Israel, at least one of which shall be in Hebrew and the other in English (hereinafter - "publication in a newspaper").

The composition of the main investments, presented as the average percentage of the total assets of the Fund during the last year, amounted as at September 30, 1995 (according to its holdings at the end of each month), to the following:

- In shares - approximately 85%.
- In cash - including foreign currency - approximately 9%.
- In foreign shares - approximately 6%.

The Fund Manager will take action to extend the validity of the special permit received from the Bank of Israel, Foreign Currency Control, also beyond December 31, 1996 (see Appendix A to the Prospectus).

The Fund is an unrestricted fund (see Chapter 7 of the Prospectus).

REMUNERATION OF THE FUND MANAGER AND THE TRUSTEE

According to the Fund Agreement, the Fund Manager is entitled to receive an annual remuneration equivalent to 3% of the average annual value of the total assets of the Fund, and the Trustee is entitled to receive an annual remuneration equivalent to 0.5% of the average annual value of the total assets of the Fund.

Until otherwise decided, the remuneration of the Fund Manager will be at a rate of 2%, and the remuneration of the Trustee will be at a rate of 0.2% of the average annual value of the total assets of the Fund.

The Hebrew version of the Prospectus is the binding one. A translation of the Prospectus into English appears on the reverse side of the Prospectus. The translator of the Prospectus has confirmed that the translation thereof into English faithfully reflects the Hebrew version (the certificate in English is attached at the front of the English translation).

DETAILS IN REGARD TO CHANGES IN REDEMPTION PRICES AS COMPARED WITH OTHER INDICES:

	% change in the year ended September 30	
	1995	1994
Redemption price of the units	-5.9	-20.5
All share index and index of convertible securities	0.6	-23.9
Representative rate of the dollar	-0.6	5.1
Dollar yield on the units (net)	-6.5	-16.8
Consumer Price Index	8.7	13.8

Copies of the Prospectus, and of the permit from the Securities Authority for the publication thereof, have been lodged with the Registrar of Companies. Copies of the Prospectus can be obtained at all branches of the American-Israel Bank Ltd., as well as from members of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Applications for the purchase of units can be lodged at the aforesaid places.

This notice does not constitute an offer to purchase units in the Fund.

Trustee: Israel Discount Bank Trust Company Ltd.
Fund Manager: Lahak-Mutual Fund Management of American-Israel Ltd.

LAHAK MUTUAL FUNDS MANAGEMENT OF AMERICAN-ISRAEL LTD.

January 1, 1996

Car ownership transfer now only at post offices

FROM today, transfer of car ownership may only be carried out at Post Office branches, which are all linked up to the Transport Ministry's register. Banks will no longer record transfer of car ownership, and the Licensing Bureau will only record transfers which cannot be done through the Post Office - those of foreign citizens, agricultural vehicles, the disabled, and those who wish to register cars in the name of their spouse.

Haim Shapiro

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APPEAL FOR HELP

We appeal for help, on behalf of a large family, in desperate straits. The head of the family is very ill and bedridden. The family has been left with no means of support and, because of the high cost of the father's medical treatment and the family's daily living expenses, it has fallen into deep debt.

We call on the public to contribute generously, to help extricate this family from adversity, so that it can resume normal life.

Please send a donation, referring to "Fund to Save a Family," to:

- ★ Rabbi Levy Yitzhak Helpeles, Head of the Institute for Science and Halacha, 14c Gezer Harim, P.O.B. 61025, Jerusalem.
- ★ Rabbi Zalman Meirish Goldberg, Head of the Rabbinical Court, 12a Ekana, P.O.B. 6833, Jerusalem.
- ★ Rabbi Simcha Hershon Kook, Chief Rabbi of Rehovot, 4 David Shimoni, P.O.B. 1047, Rehovot.
- ★ Prof. Zviyash Ziv Prasman, The Hebrew University, Physics Dept., 23 Hiveshah, Jerusalem.
- ★ Prof. Zviyash Ziv Prasman, The Hebrew University, Physics Dept., 5 Heflaga, Jerusalem.
- ★ I also support this appeal - Prof. Yehuda Levy

Donations can also be deposited in Account No. 377173, ("Fund to Save a Family"), Shilo Mitzvah Bank, Bayit Vegan Branch or Postal Bank, Account No. 821363

Inquiries to Rabbi Lev Levin, Tel. 02-387793.

usalem Post
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Tanks roll into Bosnia as US completes bridge

MARK HEINRICH
ORASJE, Bosnia

US engineers beat wintry storms to finish an epic pontoon bridge over the river Sava yesterday, allowing tank-led troop columns to roll into Bosnia over a million dollars worth of gravel.

Soon after the much-delayed bridge was completed, the first army vehicles rumbled past a sign saying "Welcome to Bosnia" and crossed the river, which forms the border with Croatia.

Completion of the stainless steel and aluminium bridge meant America's mighty First Armored Division - the 20th century cavalry - was set to move in at last, establishing bases in Serb-held territory, backed by awesome firepower.

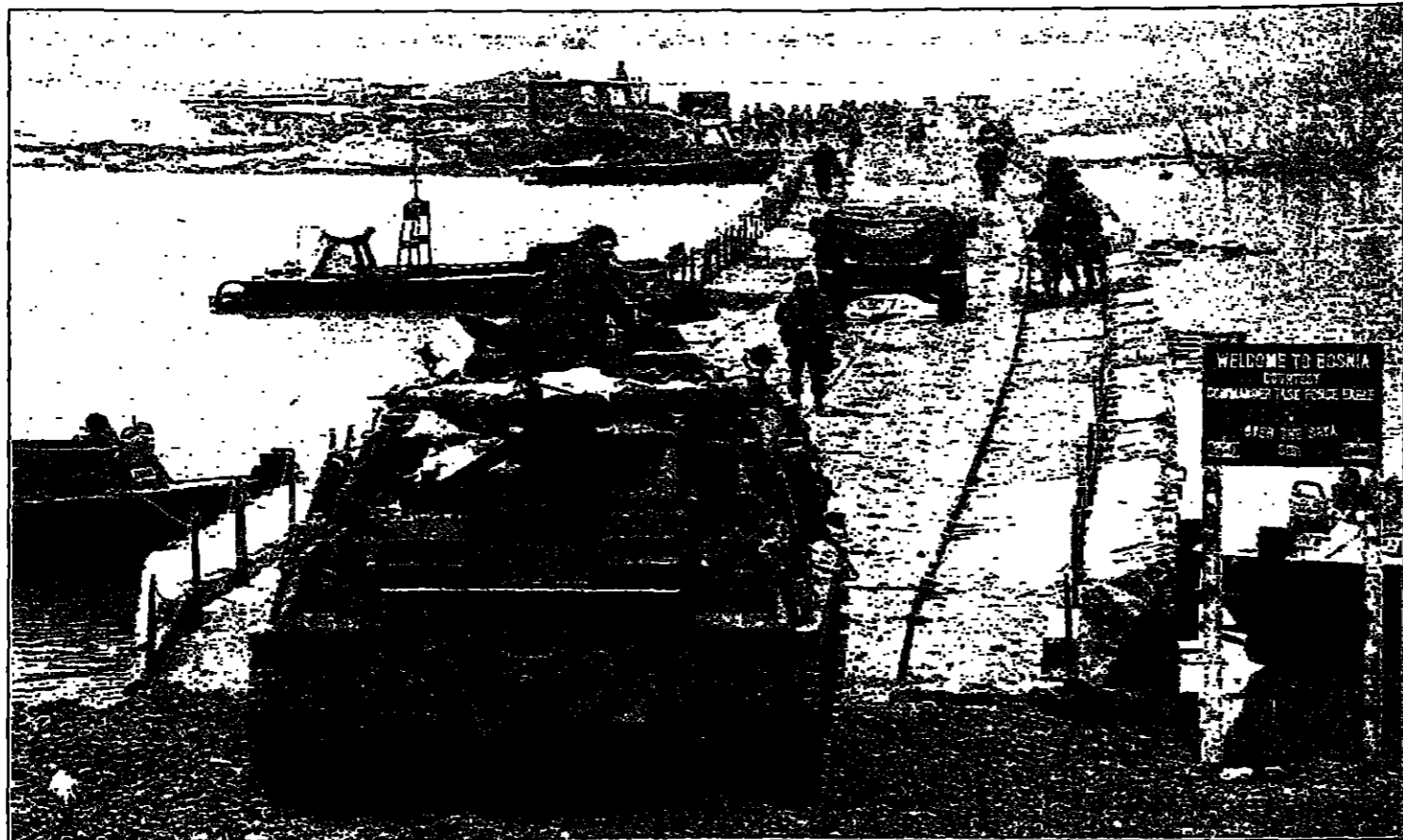
Soldiers from both banks of the river met in the middle of the main 370-meter bridge and raised their hands to celebrate an operation dogged by floods, mud, snow and ice.

Residents of the nearby Bosnian town of Orasje gathered on the river bank to welcome the Americans quietly, but asked why NATO arrived only after nearly four years of civil war.

"I am very happy the Americans have come. It's the first time I can sleep peacefully at night," said 55-year-old retired electrician Nihad Mehmedalic. But he said: "They should have come earlier. That way many lives could have been saved."

Jeep-style Humvees and tracked recovery vehicles were first across, and a short time later Abrams tanks started creeping over the river at the regulation speed of 8 kph.

As darkness fell, the operation halted for the night. Army spokesman Captain Robert Hastings said 400 troops and about 155 vehicles had crossed, including eight



The first US tank to arrive in Bosnia crosses the pontoon bridge across the River Sava yesterday as a sign next to the bridge reads: "Welcome to Bosnia." NATO now hopes to move in much of the 20,000-strong US force which is a part of the IFOR force entering the war-ravaged country. (AP)

Abrams and 26 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, which look like tanks but have smaller guns.

The bridge, altogether stretching 600 meters, is the American military's biggest operational structure since crossing the Rhine at the German town of Remagen on a 400-meter bridge in 1945.

Made up of 85 segments, it will be partly dismantled each night to allow barges and flotsam through.

Gravel worth \$1 million was used to build access roads and shore up an island. "I think we bought every piece of gravel in Croatia to set this bridge up," said an army spokesman.

The welcome for US troops was muted. But one elderly woman

slithered down the icy river bank to offer soldiers a fiery Balkan liquor.

When they politely declined the offer - GIs are not allowed to drink on duty - the locals roared with laughter.

The Americans will secure the potholed road to the US headquarters in Tuzla, a major Bosnian artery before the war.

The bridgebuilders not only battled the predictable snow and ice, but also the worst floods in 25 years when a sudden thaw set in and submerged their riverside camp on Thursday.

The bridge creates a vital link in a corridor stretching from US supply bases in Germany to Tuzla.

(Reuters)

No deal to reopen US government as year ends

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Senate leaders failed yesterday to reach agreement on a plan to end a 16-day partial US government shutdown and allow 280,000 employees to return to work.

Leaders promised to try again when the Senate returns to work tomorrow.

Both Republican Leader Bob Dole and Democratic leader Thomas Daschle each proposed solutions without any real hope that the other would accept them.

Both voiced regret at the impasse and expressed hope that a solution would be found next week.

The brief Senate session followed a further meeting at the White House between President Bill Clinton and congressional leaders of both parties to work out

a seven-year balanced budget deal.

Dole said those negotiations had made some progress but were "a long way from any solution yet."

About 280,000 government employees have been off work because of the budget impasse.

Dole said had said earlier the two sides were very close to making a deal sending federal employees back to their desks without pay, although with the promise that they would get back pay later.

House Republicans object to fully re-opening the government without a final budget deal, so the employees would have no authority to spend money. That would leave thousands of federal contractors out of work, with no prospect of getting back pay.

WORLD BRIEFS

S. African flood death toll rises to 145

DURBAN (Reuters) - South African rescue workers recovered 10 more victims of Christmas Day floods yesterday, bringing the death toll to 145, police said.

The bodies were found along the river in the KwaZulu-Natal province city of Pietermaritzburg.

More victims were believed to be buried under mud and rubble left by the flood which tore houses apart, uprooted trees and destroyed 11 bridges.

Government and private organisations were helping survivors sheltering in community halls waiting for tent villages to be set up.

Kashmir hostages sighted - agency

NEW DELHI (Reuters) - Four Western tourists held hostage by guerrillas in the troubled northern Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir were sighted last week in Anantnag district in southern Kashmir, the United News of India (UNI) said yesterday.

The UNI quoted reports from Jammu, the winter capital of Jammu and Kashmir, saying that the hostages were accompanied by about 20 armed men and were wearing warm clothes, and looked healthy. No further details were given.

American Donald Hutchings, German Dirk Hasert and Britons Keith Mangan and Paul Wells were kidnapped by Al-Faraj militants while trekking in the mountains of southern Kashmir in early July.

A fifth hostage, Norwegian Hans Christian Ostroe, was found beheaded on August 13 in a remote Kashmir forest.

Gale strands ferry passengers in Irish Sea

LONDON (Reuters) - More than 1,300 passengers were stranded on two ferries in the Irish Sea yesterday after rough weather prevented docking at the Welsh port of Holyhead for nearly 24 hours, coastguards said.

The ferries *Hibernia* and *The Isle of Innisfre* had been due in Holyhead by lunchtime on Saturday after leaving Irish ports in the early morning, Britain's Sky television and the Press Association news agency said.

"We have force seven to eight gale winds," said Holyhead coastguard Geoff Lunt.

"They have been out there for about 21 hours so I imagine it must not be too pleasant, especially for anyone who is seasick," he said.

The ferries docked safely later in the day when weather conditions improved.

The *Hibernia* had 768 passengers aboard and *The Isle of Innisfre* was carrying 562.

Internet user banned for spreading kiddy porn

AMSTERDAM (AP) - An Internet subscriber lost his on-line access after he scanned hundreds of pornographic pictures of children onto the computer network, police said on Saturday.

The Amsterdam-based Internet provider XS4all said it was the first time it has cut off a user for spreading child pornography on the 'net. The date of the shutoff wasn't available.

The subscriber was disconnected before police could track him down and arrest him, police spokesman Klaas Wiltink said, adding that the investigation continues.

Pornographic material involving people under 16 is illegal in the Netherlands, and that law applies to the Internet as well, Wiltink said.

Healthy pope appears in public

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) - Pope John Paul, apparently fully recovered from a bout of flu that spoiled his Christmas program, made two public appearances yesterday as part of New Year celebrations.

During the morning, thousands of well-wishers gathered in pouring rain in St Peter's square at the Vatican to hear the pontiff.

A huge cheer had greeted the 75-year-old pope as he appeared in

the window above the crowd.

Later he officiated at the traditional "Te Deum" end of year vesper in the Jesuit St Ignatius Church in central Rome.

Pope John Paul was unable to say Christmas Day mass a week ago and later the same day he dramatically cut short his traditional "Urbi et Orbi" address, which is televised live worldwide, because of a sudden bout of influenza.

Tory: Up to seven more MPs ready to desert Major

LONDON (Reuters) - Prime Minister John Major could find himself forced from office by further defections of MPs from his Conservative Party unless he changes tack, one of the ruling party's legislators said yesterday.

Pro-European Hugh Dykes predicted up to seven more Conservative members of parliament will consider quitting the party unless it abandons right-wing policies and steers for the center ground.

The warning follows in the wake of Friday's dramatic defection of MP Emma Nicholson to the minority Liberal Democrats.

Nicholson's move cut Prime Minister John Major's parliamentary majority to five, prompting speculation that he will soon need the support of Northern Ireland's Protestant MPs to keep his government afloat.

The majority of five assumes that Richard Body, an anti-European who has formally resigned from the Conservative parliamentary party but backs Major on most other issues, is still counted among the Prime Minister's supporters.

Dykes, speaking on BBC Radio, said he personally was determined to stay within the Conservative Party "and fight for what I think are the right policies".

But he added: "I do unhappily have to say that I think there are about six or seven potentially who will move away unless the government returns to the moderate centre."

Major's government, elected in 1992 with a majority of 21 in the House of Commons, has seen that margin whittled away.

The main cause is by-election defeats, but the most bruising reason is two defections - that of moderate Alan Howarth to the opposition Labor Party in October, and that of Nicholson.

Nicholson's move has provoked speculation that Major could be forced to call a general election next year, despite a current 30 percent lead for Labor in the opinion polls.

An election is not due until May 1997.

Nicholson cited a rightward shift in party policy, particularly on the European Union and on social issues.

Pro-European former Conservative Prime Minister Sir Edward Heath also fears more legislators will emulate her. "Others may be tempted to follow the same course, thus precipitating a general election," he wrote in the *Mail on Sunday* newspaper.

HAMAS

(Continued from Page 1) representing Hamas, Hamas is under no obligation to forswear violence, the key cause of the failure of the Cairo talks.

El-Hindi said after officially registering as a candidate last night that the decision to run was more a social than a political decision.

"We have no disagreement with Hamas's position not to participate in the elections. We also oppose [the elections] politically, but we choose to participate in national construction," he said.

"The next stage needs the efforts of everybody," said Haniye. Muzaini said he was only representing his "large clan."

All three are running in Gaza City, from which 12 of the 88 council members will be elected.

Namroui, who will run in Khan Yunis, said "we are raising the banner of dealing with reality."

Candidate registration, which reopened for a day to accommodate new applications following the decision last week to increase the number of council seats from 83 to 88, closed again last night.

But candidacies can be appealed and mistakes corrected until Friday.

The participation of the five well-known Hamas activists brings the number of Islamic candidates to at least 20.

In addition, there are three from the Islamic Struggle Movement and five from "the Islamic Jihad-Al Aksa Brigades" who support Yasser Arafat and are not to be confused with the extremist Islamic Jihad movement.

The Interior Ministry said yesterday that of the 91,148 entries on voter lists the PA had submitted to it in two batches last month, approximately 30,000 were found to be double entries and nearly 12,500 were found to be erroneous entries.

A total of 49,915 entries were verified and approved.

The ministry stressed that approval of the list which was verified constitutes confirmation that those entered in it are entitled to participate in the elections for the Palestinian Authority.

BARAK

(Continued from Page 1) Sammy Bar-Lev, after participating in the meeting with Barak.

"Anyone who believes that a speedy agreement is in the offing, as the media seem to be indicating, doesn't know what he's talking about," he said.

"The impression we had from the meeting is that the matter is very complex and that there are very important issues on the agenda and that the whole process is

likely to be very lengthy," he said. "From what we understand, the talks up to now have dealt only with procedural matters. This is only the beginning of the beginning, so there is no need for anybody to panic or even think of the possibility of any of our communities being harmed."

Bar-Lev said Barak had promised to stay in touch and update the Golan residents on the peace talks and any major developments.

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Barron's, December 18, 1995

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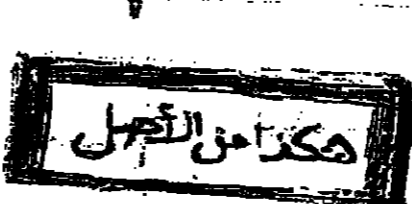
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Election bribe

STORIES of campaign shenanigans, those "dirty tricks" designed to embarrass political rivals, always seem as incredible as they are senseless. The Watergate scandal, which cost Richard Nixon the presidency after a landslide election victory, began with no more than a wish to make absolutely certain that a hopelessly weak Democratic candidate, George McGovern, would be defeated.

Administrative detention abuse

ADMINISTRATIVE detention is a legitimate weapon in the hands of a government combating riots and terrorism. No country can indiscriminately let due process apply in time of war, and there is little doubt that what Israel has had to endure since its establishment is war - whether on the battlefield or in its streets.

Perilous slip of the tongue

PRIME Minister Peres was recently asked about Israel's nuclear weapons policy, in the wake of Egypt's intensive public campaign to strip Israel of this deterrent.

Peres's exchange of nuclear weapons for peace is far too simplistic

With a long history of conflict and only reluctant acceptance of the Jewish state, Arab and radical Islamic leaders in the region may see a non-nuclear Israel as a very vulnerable target. Israel can't give up its nuclear deterrent if the military capabilities of all the other states in the region are reduced so as to pose no threat to our survival.



Of victims and victimizers

YOSEF GOELL

THE proposal that the government permit the resettlement of 600 Arab families in the deserted Upper Galilee villages of Ikril and Biram is intended to right a historic wrong. It is, however, blatantly one-sided. It is also ill-timed.

Year's end is filibuster time

Herut MK Yohanan Bader first introduced the tactic to the Knesset in the late 1960s. Since the return of the Labor Party to power in 1992, it has become the method of choice for the Likud to drive the coalition up the wall toward the end of every calendar year.

... and another thing...

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

LAST week the annual budget filibuster came around again, following which many MKs went on to New Year parties. Both rituals are foreign imports, superfluous and totally foreign to Jewish tradition.

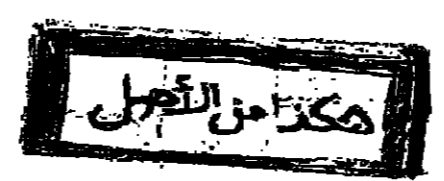
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DUE PROCESS Sir, - Mr. Oskar Prager's letter of December 18, "Police state," totally misrepresents my statement on incitement in schools. I have never called for a political denunciation of teachers by their pupils, anonymous or otherwise. I specifically referred to those teachers who have expressed support of the murder of prime minister Yitzhak Rabin.

'POST' SCHOLARSHIPS Sir, - I was one of a large number of guests attending the 70th anniversary celebrations of the Hebrew University held on December 7 under the auspices of its Jerusalem Friends. Within the pages of the brochure presented to guests at that very pleasant evening, I noticed a full-page advertisement for The Jerusalem Post. On enquiring of one of the organizing committee, I was informed that you had contributed no less than 10 scholarships to mark the occasion, but furthermore that you had over the years made continuous contributions to the university, thus enabling needy students to pursue their studies.

THE AACI Sir, - Heidi Gleit's article of December 7, "Putting a little English in voluntarism," calls the AACI an immigrant group involved only in helping "compatriots" acclimate in their "new land" and portrays ESRA as the only organization that provides a framework for English speakers who want to volunteer. This claim does a great disservice to AACI, both as a national organization and in particular to its five regions.

MARCEL GUINSBURG Jerusalem. Thanks to its readers' generosity, The Jerusalem Post runs three funds, "Forsake Me Not," the "Toy Fund" and "Welcome Home Fund" which provides scholarships to deserving new immigrant students. It also runs now the "Jerusalem Corridor Emergency Appeal."



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No Free Rides
Generational Push Has Not Come to Shove



War between the generations hasn't started yet, but when baby boomers begin a wave of retirements, political analysts expect more tensions over taxes and benefits. Above, three generations of a family in New Hope, Pa.

By ROBIN TONER

WAS 1995 the first skirmish in the great generational war? If so, many analysts suggest, Americans have little stomach for it.

For years now, an influential group of academics and political theorists has been predicting this clash: As a great wave of baby boomers begins to retire in the next 15 years, generational tensions will come to drive American politics just as race and class and ethnicity have in eras past.

It is a chilling vision of a not-so-distant future, as the first boomers, born in 1946, begin to turn 50 tomorrow: The elderly and soon-to-be-elderly angrily protecting their benefit programs; the young increasingly resentful as programs for the elderly take a greater

share of Federal resources; the whole system growing more precarious as the population gets older, putting more and more of a burden on the people still in the work force.

To many on Capitol Hill, the interests of the old and the young already seem at odds in the Federal budget. The Congressional Budget Office, for example, projects that Medicare will grow about 10 percent a year, consuming more than 17 percent of the budget by the year 2005, up from about 12 percent in 1996.

Devotees of "generational accounting," like Lawrence Kotlikoff, an economist at Boston University, warn that even the Republican proposal to balance the budget and trim these benefit programs was far too little and much too late.

Yet the 1995 budget battle, which was dominated by Republican plans to squeeze \$270 billion from Medicare, underscored what politicians have long suspected. Policy analysts may see the old and the young locked in

So far, the young seem more concerned with care for the elderly than with the cost.

an ugly struggle — epitomized in a Newsweek cover this year showing a weary young man with an old woman in a wheelchair on his back — but voters generally do not. Behind those nasty, budget-busting benefit programs are the parents and grandparents of the young (a sort of 1990's version of "Don't shoot, we are your children").

Mark Mellman, a Democratic pollster, said: "I think what we've learned about generational warfare is

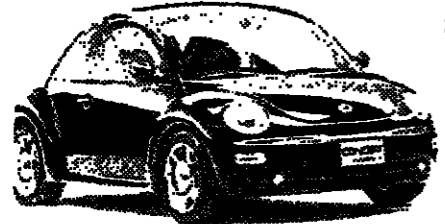
that it's largely a myth. Everything we've seen in our polling is that younger people are just as concerned about protecting Medicare and Social Security as their parents."

Frank Luntz, a Republican pollster and adviser to the House Republican leadership, agreed that there was little evidence of true generational conflict in 1995. "I don't think it's a skirmish because I don't think the younger generation is fighting back," he said.

There are some obvious reasons for this: For all the talk about the breakdown of the extended family, some scholars say, the bonds between the generations remain surprisingly strong. True, the Waitons are no longer the norm: In 1952, 39 percent of the people over 65 were living with their children; 35 years later, that figure had dropped to 20 percent, according to the American Association of Retired Persons (in part,

Continued on page 2

What a Concept!
Nope. Nothing new under the sun.



By Evelyn Nieves **2**

Comfort Zone
The latest in down home diplomacy
By Christopher S. Wren **3**

Surprise!
Still in the Balkans, now protecting Americans.

By Barbara Crossette



4
Blood Brothers?
Palestinian Christians seek reassurance.
By Serge Schmemmann **3**



Season of the Seer

Here's the Future. Look Familiar?

By JAMES ATLAS

ONE book under a lot of Christmas trees this year was Bill Gates's "The Road Ahead," which opened — to borrow a term appropriate to its publishers' aggressive marketing strategies — at the top of the best-seller list, and promises to remain there long after the last pine needles have been swept from the hearth. And why not? Mr. Gates's book is ideally suited to this season of good cheer: In his view (a view no doubt shared by the stockholders in his flourishing Microsoft Corporation), the road ahead is paved with gold. "The network will draw us together, if that's what we choose, or let us scatter ourselves into a million mediated communities."

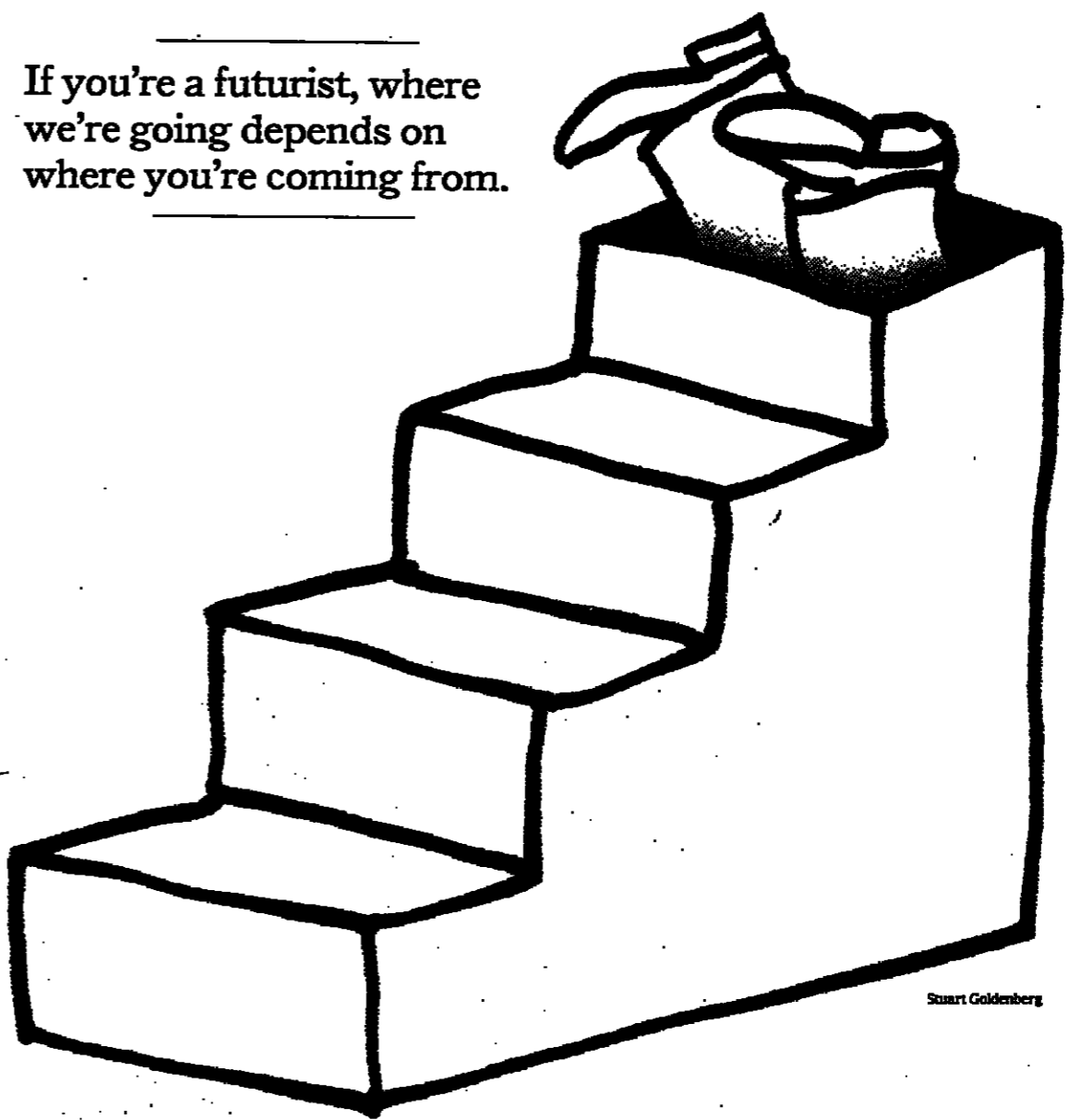
Not everyone shares Mr. Gates's optimism. Consider the rival scenario advanced by Kirkpatrick Sale, whose "Rebels Against the Future" contains the pointedly ominous subtitle "Lessons for the Computer Age." Where Mr. Gates revels in the sheer ingenuity of invention, overjoyed by a device that can list "all the stores that carry two or more kinds of dog food and will deliver a case within 60 minutes to my home address," Mr. Sale is troubled by a world in which technology is a harbinger of social disintegration. For him, the history of the Luddites, textile workers who rose up at the beginning of the 19th century against the mass-production factories that posed a threat to their livelihood, offers a cautionary tale: "Beware the technological juggernaut, reckon the terrible costs, understand the worlds being lost in the world being gained, reflect on the price of the machine and its systems on your life, pay attention to the natural world and its increasing destruction, resist the seductive catastrophe of industrialism."

Prophets, Prophets, Everywhere

Mr. Gates and Mr. Sale are both fun to read once you accept the premise of their books: namely, that they're works of prophecy. "The Road Ahead" is a fable, a version of the utopias spun out over the centuries by human beings aspiring to realize a better world than the one we inhabit. "Rebels Against the Future" belongs to an equally popular genre: the doom-saying pamphlet that alerts us to gathering clouds of destruction.

As we approach the third millennium, the prophets are out in force. To scan the shelves in Barnes & Noble is to be assaulted by exhortations and imprecations from every side. The economist Jeffrey Madrick, in the great tradition of *endism* pioneered a few years ago by Francis Fukuyama in his celebrated and derided book "The End of History and the Last Man," warns us that "The End of Affluence" is at hand; Bill McKibben, in "Hope, Human and Wild," makes — as his subtitle puts it — "A Plea for Simpler Living as the World Warms Up." Mr. Gates makes an opposite plea: For him, the

If you're a futurist, where we're going depends on where you're coming from.



New Computer Age will be "a shopper's heaven." (It's an image that captures, however unconsciously, the way we live now: in a consumer society, shopping has become a religious act.)

The First Futurist

Who's right? Something is happening, and we don't know what it is — but an army of prophets is giving us the answers anyway.

Foretelling the future is a venerable literary pas-

time. Ever since Sir Thomas More in 1516 devised his "Utopia" (from the Greek *ou-topos*, "no place"), an ideal city-state in which reason reigned and money had been forever banished, visionaries have ventured out on the road ahead — have imagined, in the words of T. S. Eliot, that "Time present and time past are both perhaps contained in time future, / And time future contained in time past."

Edward Bellamy's once-famous novel, "Looking

Continued on page 3

Ideas & Trends

It's the Era of Nostalgia With Legs

By EVELYN NIEVES

NOT many new cars can stir the kind of emotion swirling around the Concept One. When a prototype was unveiled in Detroit two years ago, the media showered the subcompact with tributes, would-be Concept One owners flooded dealerships with inquiries and auto industry analysts anointed the car the Next Big Thing. The Concept One isn't even scheduled to hit the road until sometime around the millennium, but Volkswagen of America is still being inundated with calls and letters asking: Is it here yet? Is it here yet?

Turns out the car of the future is a nostalgia trip — it's a Volkswagen beetle, looking just a bit more aerodynamic than the old model. And, not surprisingly, a great deal of the interest in its new incarnation comes from baby boomers. The beetle practically

The baby boomers long for simpler days. What else could explain the return of Mr. Potato Head?

steered the Woodstock generation through its protracted adolescence. Until Japanese competition and pollution-control requirements hounded it from the American market in 1978, the beetle was everybody's favorite first car, an anti-establishment emblem, a tubby Joe Schmo with the soul of a starving artist.

"There are literally millions and millions of people who have all had experiences with the Volkswagen — good experiences," said

Tony Fouladpour, a spokesman for Volkswagen of America in Auburn Hills, Mich. "Obviously those people are going to be inclined to want to relive the experiences."

Now that's a concept. A powerful wave of nostalgia is sweeping the country's 32-to-50-year-old set. It recreates Beatlemania and Beatlemania, turns men to mush at the mention of Matchbox cars and makes women mist at the sight of an Easy Bake oven.

Memories for Christmas

It also turned the holiday shopping season into a walk down memory lane. In a season without that one must-have, no Mighty Morphin Power Ranger or Cabbage Patch Kid to wrestle strangers in the mall for, baby boomers created a new boom in the toys they had to have once upon a time. So while Sega Saturns and Virtual Boys made the season's hot list, so did Crayola crayons and Mr. Potato Head.

"Parents are buying for their children what they themselves loved," said Jodi Levin, a spokeswoman for the Toy Manufacturers of America, a trade group. "They know they're going to be a hit."

Perhaps watching Monopoly on screen makes people who remember its green plastic Cape Cods realize that something may be lost in the translation from cardboard to keyboard. Or maybe it's that as long as baby boomers are masters of the universe, Masters of the Universe will never have the same cachet as G.I. Joe. So toy chests are getting stocked with old favorites like Scrabble, Play-Doh and Bingo. Even Lite Brite is making a comeback.

As for Mr. Potato Head, thank "Toy Story" for bringing it back, and Disney for remembering its audience. Any movie that features Mr. Potato Head, Slinky Dog and Etch-A-Sketch (not to mention plastic soldiers, Tinker Toys and the Magic 8 Ball) knows whose heartstrings it's tugging. Even the plot line — old toy threatened by newfangled toy — panders to the over-35 crowd. Baby boomers, watching the first fully com-



When Volkswagen presented its Concept One — a beetle, in other words — demand started to build among those who knew it before.

puter-animated feature-length cartoon with children who will never know a manual typewriter, can truly appreciate feeling humbled by the latest technological gizmo.

"We're moving at an exponential rate of change," said Gerakd Celente, executive director of the Trends Research Institute in Rhinebeck, N.Y. "This whole technological revolution is unsettling to a lot of us. These times are so uncertain for so many people, they're looking to the past for some kind of anchor."

Seats of Power

The Trends Research Institute says the search for creature comforts with a little less byte is accelerating as boomers move into the seats of power in the country's corporations and institutions. This move-

ment should soon be obvious in all kinds of things Americans buy, eat and wear.

When Levis-loving boomers make it into the ranks of C.E.O.'s, casual Fridays may become casual everydays. There may also be a warm and fuzzy tug in advertising, films and television shows. "You could see it now in commercials with Boris and Natasha," Mr. Celente said. "Anything to dredge up the past."

Hollywood will probably churn out more and more movie remakes (and you blamed "Sabrina" on the industry's chronic lack of imagination). Americans will hear more commercial slogans like Ovaltine's current "I may be over 30, but I feel like an Ovaltine," see more new goodies like Nestle's sugar cookie dough, and continue to help boomer games like Clue make the toy industry's comeback list, says the Trends Insti-

tute (which lists "boomer power" as its No. 1 trend of 1995).

Indeed, a week before Christmas, Tony Arroyo, an account manager from Wyckoff, N.J., was braving the crowds at Toys 'R Us in Paramus for his 5-year-old twin nieces when he found himself before a display of childhood memories. They were stacked like pirate's gold: Careers, Risk, Aggravation, Life, Operation, Cue. Even (heart be still) Battleship.

For one brief, shining moment, he was 10 again, beating the cafeteria crowd at their old games. "Every time I see this, fifth grade flashes before my eyes," he said, slipping a Battleship in his shopping cart. "Something just comes over me."

That would be his age. Mr. Arroyo is 41, which means he fully remembers when the Volkswagen beetle ruled the road.

Generational Push Has Not Come to Shove

Where the Generations Do and Don't See Eye to Eye: The Political Gap

Federal spending on Medicare was \$145 billion in 1994, double its 1986 price tag. But woe to those who try to take a knife to it.

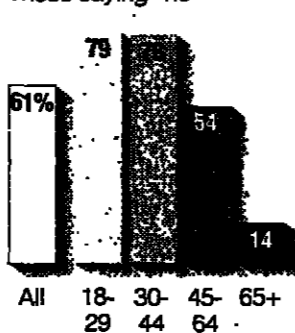
Generally, Medicare's current beneficiaries are most likely to believe that the Republican changes in the system are bad. Those same retirees are the ones least likely to support the Presidential ambitions of their fellow senior citizen, Bob Dole.

The survey results are from a New York Times/CBS News Poll of 1,111 people nationwide who were interviewed by telephone Dec. 9 through 11.

Faith in Medicare

Do you think the Medicare program will have the money available to provide the benefits you expect in your retirement?

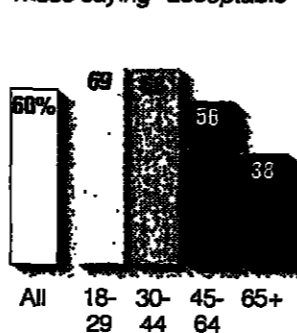
Those saying "no"



H.M.O.'s as a Solution

Would it be acceptable to you if Medicare recipients were required to enter into a health maintenance organization, or other managed care programs?

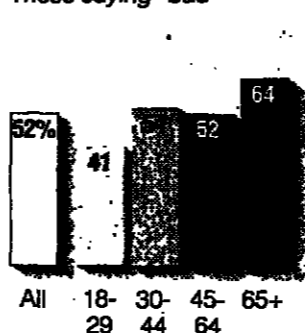
Those saying "acceptable"



The Republican Plan's Impact

When it comes to Medicare, do you think the changes the Republicans in Congress are trying to bring about will be good for the country or bad?

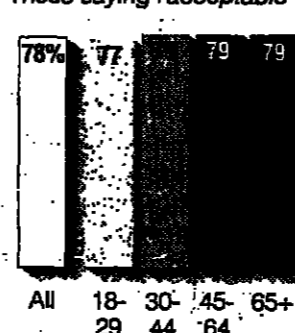
Those saying "bad"



Paying for Medicare

Would it be acceptable or not acceptable to you if Congress changed Medicare so that people with higher incomes pay a greater share of their medical costs than people with lower incomes?

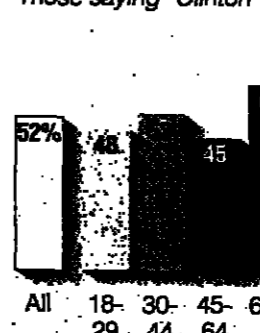
Those saying "acceptable"



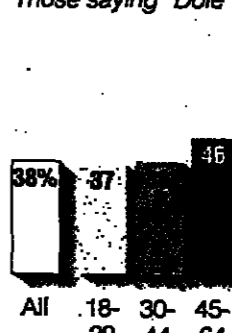
The Vote, if the Election Were Held Today

If the 1996 Presidential election were being held today, and the candidates were Bill Clinton, the Democrat, and Bob Dole, the Republican, would you vote for Bill Clinton or Bob Dole?

Those saying "Clinton"



Those saying "Dole"



Continued from page 1

because of Government programs that encouraged independence among the old). But the distance is often only physical; 70 percent of respondents talked to their mothers at least once a week in one recent survey, for example. And the political interests are often shared.

Senator Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska and a leader in the effort to overhaul benefit programs, describes the attitude of the young toward the elderly this way: "They want them to be secure. They want them to have quality health care. And they don't want them to be dependent on them."

As Mr. Kerrey suggests, there is self-interest at work; curtailing Government benefits for the elderly can translate, quickly and directly, into added burdens — or at least added worries — for their families. "Families are already pretty much doing what they can," said Vern L. Bengtson, a gerontologist at the University of Southern California who has studied intergenerational patterns. "Eighty-five percent of all care that is given to dependent older people is from family members."

Mr. Mellman added: "The middle-aged group feels they're part of a sandwich generation. They're caught between parents who need help and kids who need help. They don't want to see programs for either cut."

Greedy Geezer? Who Says?

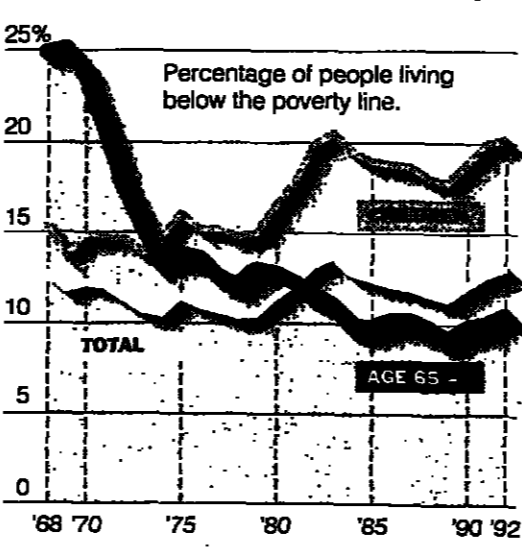
There are also broader, cultural attitudes that protect the elderly in any struggle over Federal resources. Much of the debate over generational warfare centers on the image of the "greedy geezer," living an affluent lifestyle in some balmy clime, heedless of the generations to come. But Bill McInturff, a Republican pollster who has specialized in Medicare, said this is not the image that emerges from his research with voters. "When you look at the data about self-described financial security, and who has and does not have money, in the aggregate people over 65 are doing pretty well," Mr. McInturff said. "But the perception in focus groups is that these are people who have paid their dues, paid their taxes, and they're owed. And that they continue to be vulnerable. There is an enormous empathy in this country with wanting to do right by seniors."

All of these attitudes came to bear in the 1995 budget battle, which showed just how subtle and dangerous generational politics can be.

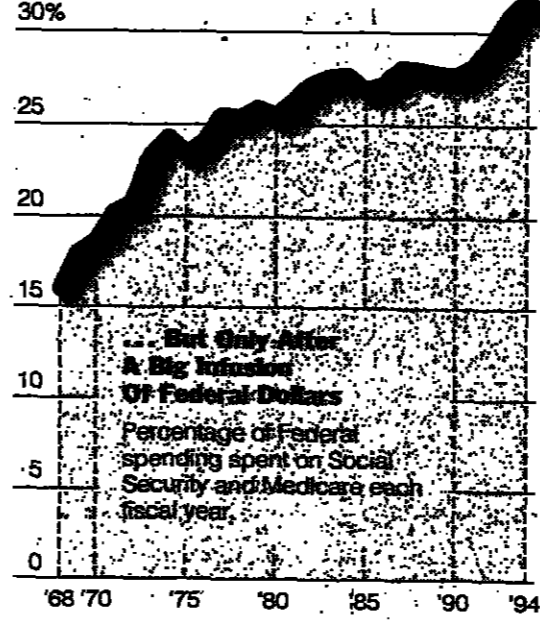
Republicans declared they wanted to balance the

The Money Gap

While Children's Lives Are Bleaker, The Old Have Overcome Severe Poverty...



Sources: Census Bureau (poverty); Economic Report of the President (budget share)



The New York Times

budget for the sake of the country's children and grandchildren, warning that deficit spending and out-of-control benefit programs will be crippling to the young. They desperately tried to play down the other part of the generational message: That it was time for old people to sacrifice for the sake of future generations.

Political Gains for Democrats

Republicans took Social Security off the table at the very start, and presented their Medicare restructuring as an attempt to "preserve, protect and improve" the 30-year-old program.

But the interests of the various generations could not be neatly disentangled. Middle-aged parents may have worried about the deficit and its effect on their

children, but they also feared what curtailments in Medicare and Medicaid would mean to their parents. The Democrats quickly cast themselves as the guardians of the elderly against a predatory Republican Party, and prospered in the polls with young and old alike.

Pundits and partisans denounced the Democratic campaign as demagogic and argued that Republicans deserved credit for at least tackling the issue of spending on benefit programs. Yes, the Republicans' case was weakened because their budget was not a simple intergenerational transfer between the comfortable old and the needy young.

Nor was it simply about insuring the long-term stability of Medicare. Critics argued that the Republican plan would, in fact, curtail many of the existing

Sooner or later, some politicians warn, the day of financial reckoning will come. If not now, when?

programs for children and shift new resources, through a tax cut, to the rich.

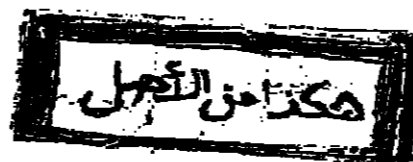
By year's end, politicians like Mr. Kerrey were still puzzling over how to rally the public on these issues. Because, of course, simple demographics dictate that the issues will not go away. Before the baby boomers hit the retirement rolls in force, most analysts say that Medicare and Social Security will have to be re-examined and, ultimately, substantially restructured.

"I don't think we can afford the contract we now have on the table for the baby boom generation," said Mr. Kerrey, who has proposed legislation that would gradually raise the age of eligibility for full Social Security benefits to 70 and limit the cost-of-living adjustments. In other words, in the absence of any action, Americans may not be able to avoid an out-and-out generational conflict — not over their parents and grandparents' benefits, but over their own.

They are hardly in denial about these long-range problems; many are worried that these programs simply won't exist by the time they retire. Mr. Luntz cites a statistic from one of his surveys: 46 percent of 18- to 34-year-olds believe in the existence of U.F.O.'s; only 28 percent believe that Social Security will still be around when they need it.

Yet given Americans' sensitivity to the old, it will require a special kind of politics to carry voters through major changes in these programs, many analysts say. Bipartisanship, of course, always helps. Dividing the nation on generational lines, judging from the evidence so far, will be far less effective in the nation's living rooms than it is in the nation's think tanks.

For all the talk about the fraying of American values, some endure. As former Senator Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana, said 30 years ago, programs like Medicare were created in a powerful and ancient spirit — the biblical injunction to "honor the face of an old man."



The World

The Mission Not Accepted

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

THE CLINTON Administration apparently does not want Congress to hear the words Eastern Slavonia. Relieved that the dispatch of American troops to Bosnia got Congressional backing, Washington is determined to palm off peacekeeping next door in Eastern Slavonia, the last holdout of Croatian Serbs, to a reluctant United Nations.

Logically, the operation there could be part of the NATO mission. The preferred route for American supplies from Germany and Hungary to the Pentagon's headquarters in Tuzla runs right through Eastern Slavonia. At one point it passes within five miles of territory known as Sector East, at the tip of Croatia's northern fork, which is controlled by Serb militias not party to Balkan peace agreements.

Some diplomats here are puzzled by the Clinton Administration's insistence that the same international peacekeeping apparatus it regularly denounced in Bosnia should be given the responsibility of disarming Eastern Slavonia, easing out its Croatian Serb occupiers and returning it to Croatian Government control — with guarantees of protection for Serb populations — over the next critical year or two.

Eastern Slavonia is perilous, and the U.S. left it to the U.N.

The United States wants a small force (Washington is charged for a quarter of all United Nations peacekeeping costs) and prefers that the troops not be given war powers, except to protect themselves. Diplomats question how such a limited force can be expected to help safeguard the American lifeline to Tuzla against sabotage or prevent the Croatian Army from seizing Sector East by force. There are still differences of opinion on exactly how much territory in Eastern Slavonia will be under U.N. control. Croatia has recently resisted the stationing of international contingents on its soil.

United Nations officials and those envoys close to the debate in the Security Council, which must create the peacekeeping mission for Eastern Slavonia by Jan. 15, say Americans are acknowledging in closed-door discussions that politics is driving the Administration's decision, and that not everybody in Washington involved in carrying out the policy believes it is wise.

"The United States has a long history of deploring divided command arrangements, dual keys and so on," said James Scheer, a Balkan specialist at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. "Yet here there will be two separate operations not only close to each other but also where each has an impact upon the other."

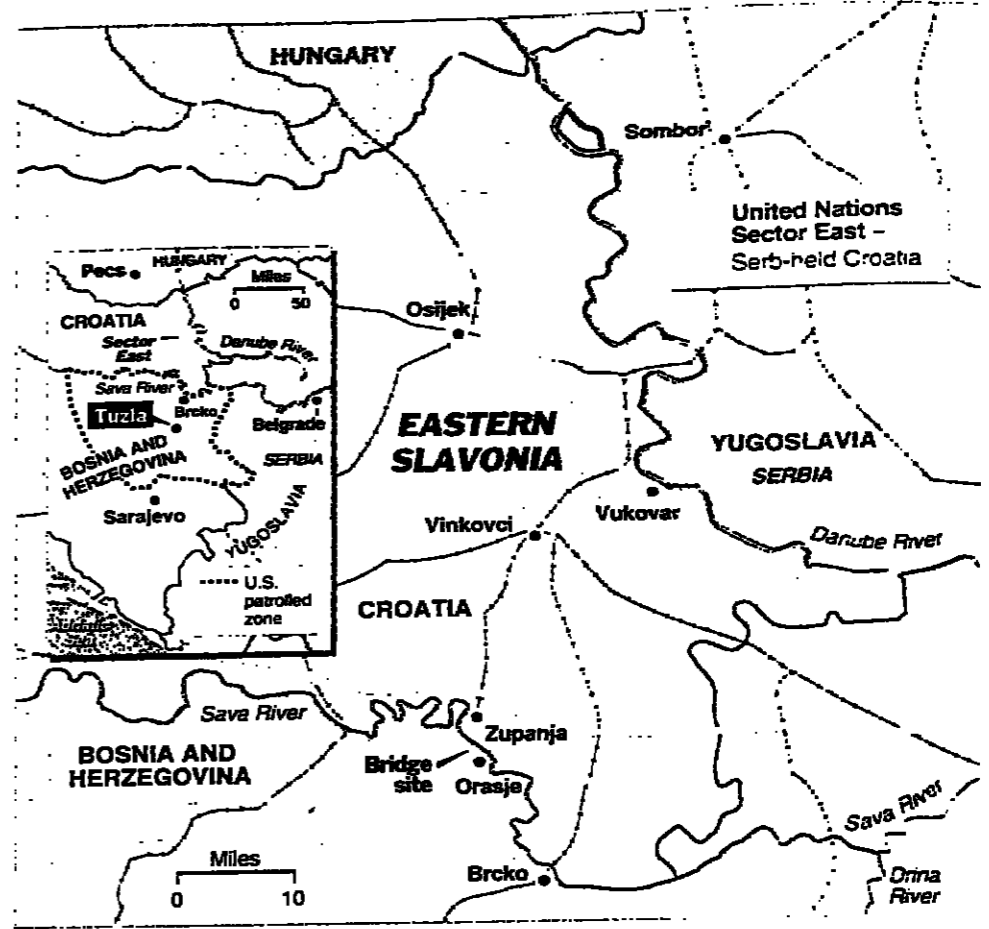
American officials are confident that an agreement largely written by them, with the backing of President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia and President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, will hold because both want peace. "We believe the spirit of Dayton makes past assumptions not necessarily correct about how the parties will behave," said James P. Rubin, spokesman for the United States mission to the United Nations. "We strongly believe a properly structured U.N. peacekeeping force will be sufficient to implement the agreement between the Serbs and the Croats to make peace stick in Eastern Slavonia, and it is an appropriate division of labor for NATO to implement the peace agreement in Bosnia and a U.N. force to conduct a similar task in Eastern Slavonia."

Since Serbia did nothing earlier this year to halt the Croat seizures of Western Slavonia and Krajina, a much larger region occupied by Croatian Serbs, it is unlikely to act in Eastern Slavonia, officials believe. As for the Croats, President Tudjman has been sent a message from Washington that it will not condone military action in Eastern Slavonia as it did in the other areas seized by Croatian forces.

Officials and independent experts say the possibility of using NATO power in an emergency is being discussed as a contingency. Most believe the Croatian Serbs would be reluctant to "mess with NATO," as an official put it. There is also no expectation that Serbs in Croatia will be drawn into Bosnia. William Durch of the Henry L. Stimson Center in Washington, an independent security research organization, said he doubts that "Croatian Serb militias would stick their necks out for their Bosnian brothers."

An American Boss

Furthermore, an American, Jacques Klein, will be in charge of both civil and military operations in Eastern Slavonia as representative of Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. Mr. Klein, a former diplomat and a major general in the Air Force reserves, will in effect govern at least part



of the territory during a transitional period beginning in the next few weeks. He is now in the region on an inspection tour.

Eastern Slavonia — Sector East, in particular — is full of tensions and temptations. Devastated by Serb assault in 1991, cleansed of tens of thousands of Croats, threatened intermittently by attack from Zagreb and home to freelance militias beyond Belgrade's control, it is also rich in farmland and holds the promise of oil and natural gas. "The problem from the very beginning has been that local Serb militia elements are very independent there," said Mr. Scheer. "There is a history of U.N. efforts to disarm without much luck in Eastern Slavonia. That legacy is at the heart of U.N. nervousness about the whole demilitarization task."

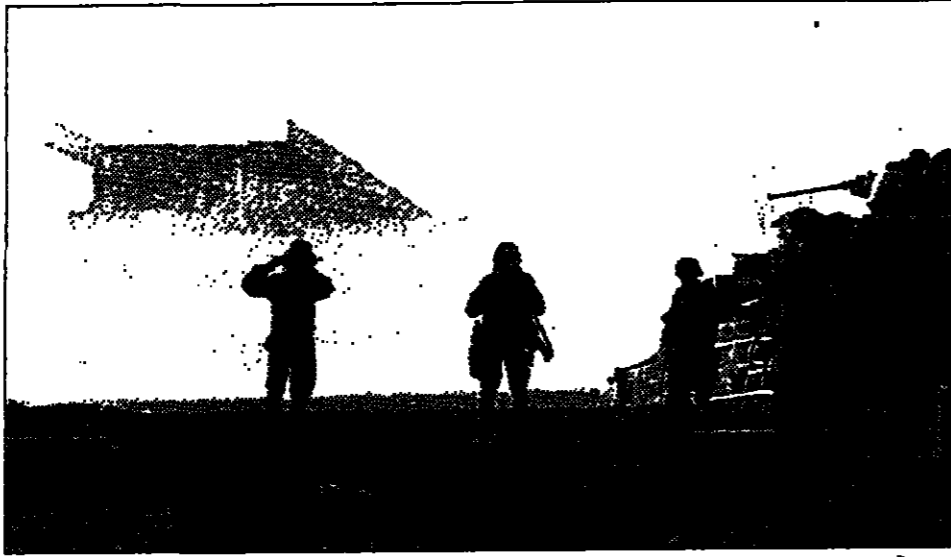
Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, fearful of another peacekeeping debacle, thinks this is a job for a 11,300-strong mechanized combat division with air support. Madeleine K. Albright, the American representative, says a few thousand blue-helmeted United Nations peacekeepers are enough. Diplomats guess that the Security Council will settle on a force of 4,000 to 5,000, incorporating the 1,600 Russian and Belgian troops already based there.

Arguments between Washington and the United Nations have been unusually fiery:

Ms. Albright says the Secretary General is being counterproductive and misguided. He says her personalized attacks sink to vulgarity. American officials say the U.N. is miffed and wants "to take its marbles and go home" now that Washington has taken charge in Bosnia. A U.N. official counters that the organization is being used to spare the Administration the need to go back to Congress with the unfinished business of Eastern Slavonia.

United Nations officials foresee a repetition of the Bosnian "safe areas" fiasco, when the Secretary General's request for up to 35,000 troops to police the designated havens was whittled down by the American-dominated Security Council to 7,600, with predictable results. The United Nations took the blame.

"The U.N. will continue to be made the victim," wrote William J. vanden Heuvel, a former deputy American representative to the United Nations and board chairman of the United Nations Association of the United States, in a letter to the Secretary General on Dec. 15. "If NATO is unwilling to accept the responsibility, then certainly the Security Council must assure that the proposed U.N. force will be at least as well treated as the NATO forces — protected, trained, supplied, commanded and financed." That is not the Administration's plan.



U.S. soldiers near Zupanja, Croatia, rebuilding a bridge to Bosnia to carry supplies. Reuters

GAME TIME

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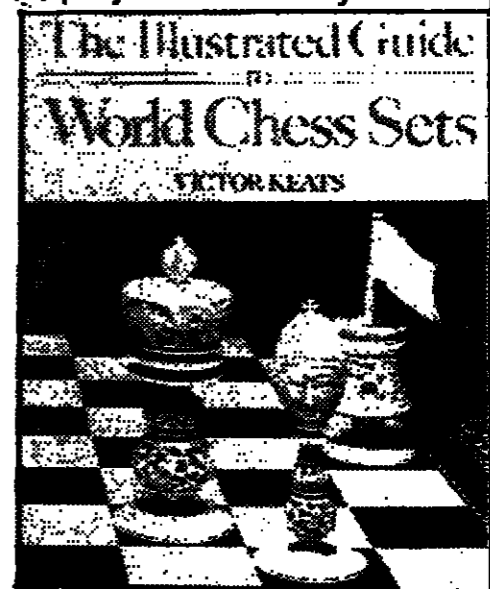
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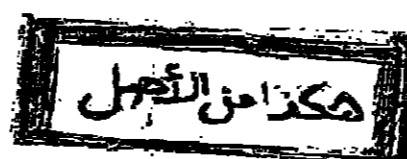
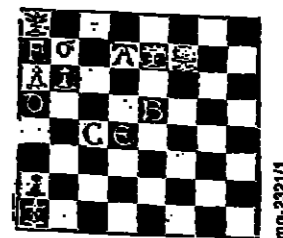
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Justices: Courts have right to review statutes

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Civil Appeals, before the president, Justice Aharon Barak, former president, Meir Shamgar, and justices Dov Levin, Eliezer Goldberg, Gavriel Bach, Elyahu Mazza, Mishael Cheskin, Zevi Tal and Yitzhak Zamir, in the matters of the United Mizrahi Bank Ltd., and others, appellants, versus Migdal Cooperative Village and others, respondents (C.A. 6821/93, L.A. [C] 1905/94 and 3363/94).

IN 1986, the Knesset passed the Agricultural Family Sector Arrangements Law to relieve farmers who were then facing a financial crisis. The Law provided special mechanisms for the payment of debts incurred before December 31, 1987, depriving creditors of the relief usually available to them through the courts and execution procedures. In 1993, an amending Law was passed relating, inter alia, to the assessment of debts and extending the date of their being incurred until December 31, 1991. Section 3 of the Basic Law: The Dignity and Freedom of Man, of 1992, forbids violation of a person's property and, under section 8, "there shall be no violation of rights under this Basic Law except by a Law befitting the values of the State of Israel, enacted for a proper purpose, and to an extent no greater than required."

Justice Shamgar delivered the first judgment. In a wide-ranging analysis, he dealt with the principles involved under several heads: the applicability of the Basic Law to the amending statute of 1993; the relationship between Basic and ordinary laws; the relative importance of Basic Laws, ordinary

LAW REPORT ASHER FELIX LANDAU

laws and regulations; the place of constitutional legislation; the difference between change and violation of a statute; the bases of constitutional jurisdiction; the unlimited - though sometimes self-imposed - jurisdiction of the Knesset; and the application of the principles of the Basic Laws: the Dignity and Freedom of Man and Freedom of Occupation; the interpretation of sections 3 and 8 of the Dignity and Freedom Basic Law, and the function of the courts. Israeli legislation is built on a normative scale, he wrote in his conclusions, at the top of which are constitutional enactments called Basic Laws which will eventually be merged into a complete constitution. The Basic Laws: the Dignity and Freedom of Man and the Freedom of Occupation, of 1992, are constitutional legislation. The supreme legislature is the Knesset, which is empowered to enact constitutional and ordinary laws, and regulations contained in a law. The two Basic Laws he mentioned may only be amended, repealed or violated by, or by virtue of, a Basic Law, and the same should apply to all Basic Laws. The Knesset may legislate to limit its own powers in the future; an amendment to a Law passed after the Basic Law: The Dignity and Freedom of Man, is subject to that Basic Law; the power of reviewing the constitutional nature of legislation rests with the court; the 1993 amendment to the above Arrangements Law violates the property rights embodied in the Dignity and Freedom Basic Law, but since the conditions in section 8 are fulfilled, the amendment is valid; and Basic Laws, as construed in this judgment, are the bulwark of the citizen's rights and freedoms.

Justice Barak said the enactment of the above Basic Laws was a revolutionary step marking Israel's entry into the family of constitutional democracies. After the ravages of the first half of the 20th century, including the Holocaust, the second half saw the introduction of constitutional leg-

islation to safeguard human rights, aimed at taking them out of the realm of party political conflict. Although these rights were recognized in the Declaration of Independence and by the courts, the two Basic Laws ensured their full protection. Citing many precedents and legal texts, he examined in detail the Knesset's power to pass constitutional legislation; its relationship with ordinary laws; its amendment by Basic Law; the rule of law and the importance of objective judicial review; the right to property in section 3 of the Dignity and Freedom Basic Law; and the burden of proving such violation; and the three conditions in section 8 of the Basic Law.

In summarizing his conclusions, he held that the Basic Law: The Dignity and Freedom of Man, is a constitutional statute of higher status than an ordinary law which the Knesset is empowered to enact. The legality of ordinary laws dealing with human rights is to be tested in the light of the Basic Law, and it may only be amended by another Basic Law, he wrote. An ordinary law may not affect a right accorded under a Basic Law, and an Israeli court is empowered to test the validity of an ordinary Law in the light of a Basic Law, and to invalidate an ordinary law which does not fulfill the conditions laid down in a Basic Law, Justice Barak wrote.

A man's property under section 3 of the Dignity and Freedom Law includes debts owing to him; the question of "the extent no greater than required" in section 8 of the Dignity and Freedom Basic Law is one of degree based on logical analysis. In the present cases, he wrote, the conditions in section 8 have been fulfilled. In conclusion, the president urged all government agencies and the public to be more aware of human rights and the needs of weaker sections of the population.

It was not for the courts, he said, to fix priorities and lay down policy; their function was to ensure the legality of what was done, with care and objectivity, and to ensure that the constitution was strictly observed. This is the first of two parts.

Saad-eddin Ibrahim's attitude toward Israel was transformed by the Gulf war and the Oslo accords, reports Yosef Goell

DR. Saad-eddin Ibrahim is probably the first Egyptian intellectual of stature to see Israel in peaceful terms. Here as a joint initiator - with the Spinoza Society of Israel - of a recent conference entitled "Is Tolerance Possible in the Middle East?" Ibrahim sounded upbeat about Israel-Egypt relations. "The 50 to 100 years of conflict between our two countries may go down in history as an aberration in a relationship otherwise known for its tolerance," he told the conference. "For years, I lived 70 meters away from the residence of the Israeli ambassador in Cairo, but I never crossed that divide and never talked to him. I simply wasn't psychologically prepared for such a step for a long time." This unreadiness is hardly unusual among Ibrahim's peers. It is largely due to Egyptian intellectuals, academics, and members of the free professions that the peace between Israel and Egypt has been so cold. Israeli expectations for "normalization," for progress from peace between political leaders to one between the people themselves, have clearly not been met. The Egyptian Bar Association demonstratively burns the American and Israeli flags on every anniversary of the signing of the 1979 peace treaty. Egyptian newspapers regularly feature anti-Israel and antisemitic articles and especially cartoons that vie with those of the Nazi *Der Stürmer* in virulence. No Israeli academic would dare visit the campuses of Al Azhar, Cairo and As-Shams universities, where professors and students compete in expressing their hatred of Israel. Egyptian media have rejected



Dr. Ibrahim believes that the Egyptian cold peace will thaw as Israeli attitudes change regarding Palestinians. (Sarit Uziel)

- or been forced by the government to reject - countless overtures from their Israeli counterparts for dialogue and cooperation. The same is true of Egyptian journalists, teachers, student unions, and a myriad of grassroots social organizations who have still not come to terms with the idea of peace with Israel. In contrast to the virulence of Egyptian intellectuals, Israeli academics, artistic and literary communities and the opinion makers in the media are very definitely on the dovish side of the political divide. And, since the beginning of the Israeli tourist onslaught, the Egyptian man in the street has shown effusive warmth in welcoming Israeli visitors.

IBRAHIM described his change of heart before the opening session of the conference at Jerusalem's Khan Theater, and expressed his surprise and delight at the extremely warm welcome accorded him and his wife here.

In an interview at Jerusalem's American Colony Hotel, Ibrahim explained the basis of his earlier opposition to the peace treaty and normalization with Israel. "I was 10 when the 1952 revolution broke out and, like all members of my generation, I was a dedicated Nasserist Arab nationalist ever since I attained political maturity," he said.

Ibrahim was born to a wealthy family in a village in the Nile Delta and went to Cairo to study for his BA. He headed the Egyptian students' union but, despite his support of Nasser, he was put on the regime's blacklist in the mid-1960s for criticizing the regime. For his own safety, he left the country and went to the US to complete his MA at UCLA, and his Ph.D in political sociology at Washington University. He returned to Egypt in the 1970s, after Sadat had succeeded Nasser, and went on to teach at Cairo's American University. More recently he founded and headed the Ibn Khaldoun Center for Development Studies.

He said that Sadat made peace with Israel when he realized, following the Egyptian defeats in the Six Day and Yom Kippur wars, that there could be no military solution to the conflict with Israel; and that neither of the superpowers would permit their regional client states to win or lose completely. Ten years after Sadat's assassination in 1981, Ibrahim published a book on his conversations with him on this and other subjects. The reason he opposed Sadat's Israel initiative, he said, was that he and other intellectuals were neither informed about, nor permitted to be part of, the process.

Ibrahim admitted that it took him some time to understand - and agree with - Sadat's policies on modernizing, Westernizing and democratizing Egypt. He added, however, that he was sorely disappointed when he discovered in 1980-81, that Sadat had put his plans for fostering more democracy in Egypt on hold. Ibrahim changed his attitude to Israel when he saw the Iraqi army ravaging Kuwait, and Israel being the victim of Iraqi Scud attacks during the Gulf war. His new position was reinforced by the Oslo agreements of September 1993.

Many Egyptians' views of Israel, he said, were formed primarily by their perception of the unfairness of the Israeli attitude towards the Palestinians. Once they begin to see a change in that attitude - as he has - they will come round, he believes.

In an emotional address to the conference's closing session, Ibrahim referred to reactions to the Rabin assassination. He said that, among Arabs and Jews, there were those who were appalled by the murder and also some who were overjoyed by it. This, he said, was an example of the cross-cutting effects of that event on both societies. That a Jew had assassinated an Israeli prime minister also meant that "none of us had a monopoly on the moral high ground and that Israelis were normal human beings, for better and worse, just like us Arabs." Ibrahim could just be the swallow that heralds the coming of spring and the thaw in the cold peace with Egypt.

Sea cucumbers' salad days are over, thanks to exploitation

THE Galapagos Islands off the coast of South America have long held a special place in the history of conservation. It was here that, almost 150 years ago, Charles Darwin first outlined his theory of evolution and the differentiation of species. But today the unique wildlife of the Galapagos Islands is in such danger that environmental experts fear it may become totally extinct within the next couple of decades. The Galapagos Islands are a province of Ecuador. Since tourism, specifically eco-tourism, has boosted the income of the islanders to several times higher than that of the average Ecuadorian, numerous people from the mainland have moved to the islands. This internal migration is allowed by law. Over the past decade or so, an average of three Ecuadorians per day have opted for life

EARTHY CONCERNS D'VORA BEN SHAUL

on the islands, raising their population by an astounding 50,000. While there has been a definite rise in the standard of living for the 5,000 to 7,000 people already there, largely due to the booms of eco-tourism and work in the nature reserves, the visits of 60,000-plus people every day are more than the islands can support. Furthermore, many Ecuadorians do not have much respect for environmental laws, which they see as arbitrary rulings that limit their personal freedom. In 1992, after a 10-year ban on fishing for sea cucumbers protected the dwindling population of this sea creature (so desired as a

delicacy in the Far East), the Ecuadorian government yielded to the fishermen's entreaties and issued a permit to fish and sell 500,000 adult sea cucumbers. By the end of the season, the government was forced to ban the fishing and export of sea cucumbers because a total of about seven million had been caught, and sold. The sea cucumbers were in danger of extinction as fishermen had caught and sold not only adults but half-grown and even younger sea cucumbers. As more and more Ecuadorians pour into the islands, more and more land is needed for housing, shops and infrastructure. So now the amazing wildlife of the islands must compete for land with those who came to exploit the wildlife as a tourist attraction. The settlers are killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

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EYE ON THE MEDIA

DAVID BAR-ILLAN

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David Bar-Illan's column is outstanding. He is 100% right. *Teddy Kollek (Davar, August 21, 1992)*

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Green Bay slams door on Atlanta

GREEN BAY, Wis. (AP) — Brett Favre showed the Atlanta Falcons why he's a perfect fit for the Green Bay Packers...

Detroit's fairy-tale season comes to abrupt end



LEAPIN' LIONS — Philadelphia's QB Rodney Peete (r) scrambles away from a pouncing Ryan McNeil of Detroit during Saturday night's game. Philly's Fred Barnett (c) looks on.

reached the playoffs with a 28-27 victory over the 49ers last week...

27-17 with 14:07 remaining. George was 9 of 11 on the 80-yard drive.

Favre responded by driving his team 70 yards, hitting Levens with the 18-yard score...

Mac. TA ties for first after routing Herzliya

ELI GRONER

MACCABI Tel Aviv sent a message to the rest of the National Basketball League last night...

and drawing two fouls in the process as Maccabi jumped out to a 15-9 lead...

Table with columns: W, L, Pts. for various basketball teams.

Last-minute TD seals Peach Bowl win for Virginia

North Carolina upsets Arkansas in Carquest Bowl

ATLANTA (Reuters) — Demetrius Allen returned a kickoff 83 yards for a touchdown with 57 seconds left...

earlier in the game for Virginia (9-4). Georgia fell to 6-6 in coach Ray Goff's final game...

back for North Carolina (7-5), which completed its sixth straight winning season.

Cavaliers top Trail Blazers, 124-121

CLEVELAND (AP) — Bobby Phillips scored a career-high 43 points, and Danny Ferry hit critical 3-pointers...

Table with columns: W, L, Pct., GB for various NBA teams.

Table with columns: W, L, Pct., GB for various NBA teams.

Lemieux scores hat-trick

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Mario Lemieux scored the first of his three goals 36 seconds into the game...

Table with columns: W, L, T, Pts, Gf, Ga for various NHL teams.

Table with columns: W, L, T, Pts, Gf, Ga for various NHL teams.

Table with columns: W, L, T, Pts, Gf, Ga for various NHL teams.

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